ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Old Homestead.

BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—What Happened to Jones.

BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Idol's Eye.

CASINO—8:10—The Belle of New-York.

DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—The Geisin.

EDEN MUSEE—Wex Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematograph.

inatograph.

FMPIRE THEATRE—8:30—A Marriage of Convenience.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:30—The Devil's Disciple.
GARRIEN THEATRE—8:15—A Bachelor's Romance.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—The Little Minister.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8.—McFadden's Row of Flats.
HARLEM CPERA HOUSE—8:15—The First Born.
HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—A Stranger in New York.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Fronch Maid.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—The Cooling Dove.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—An American
Cuizen.

KOSTER & RIAL'S—7:20—Anna Held—Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—An Enemy to the King. LJON INSTITUTE—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Lion's Infant Inculator.

Incubator.

MANHATTAN THEATRE—5:15—Miss Francis of Yale.

PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PLEASURE PALACE—1:20—7—Vaudeville.

PROCTOP S—6 n. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—5:15—A Lady of Quality.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—S—Burlesque—The 14TH STREET THEATRE-S:15-Cumberland 'Cl.

Inder to Advertisements.

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New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Greek bands which crossed the FOREIGN.—Greek bands which crossed the Thessalian frontier were repulsed by the Turks, many being killed or captured. — The bodies of Lieutenant McIatyre and his detachment were found on the battlefield of Saran-Sar Mountain, India, having been killed by the rebel tribesmen. — A German warship is preparing to go to Hayti to enforce the demand for indemnity for the imprisonment of the German Lueders. — The President of Nicaragua is sending a commission to the United States empowered to sell the National Railroad and steampowered to sell the National Railroad and steampowers of that country; another revolution is that country; another revolution is —— The eruption of Mount Vesuvius mminent. The eruption of King Oscar and sincreasing in activity. King Oscar and there of Sweden are raising a fund to equip there of Sweden are raising a fund to equip Swedish Polar expedition in 1898. Arthur weedy, British Vice-Consul at Santo Domingo, the sweden of obtaining money = King Oscar and Tweedy, British Vice-Consul of obtaining money has been arrested, accused of obtaining money has been arrested, accused of obtaining money has been proposed to be a proposed to by fraudulent pretences. — The Earl of Ross-lyn has been declared a bankrupt. — "Tod" Sloane won the Liverpool Stewards' Plate, riding D. Seymour's mare Sapling.

D. Seymour's mare Sapling.

DOMESTIC.—The Behring Sea Conference held another meeting in Washington, at which statistics showing the rapid destruction of the seal herd this year were presented. —— Conferences with a view to settling the questions at issue between the United States and Canada were begun between Premier Laurier and Secretary Sherman at the State Department; President McKinley gave a dinner in honor of the Canadian visitors.

Illinois, was appointed Minister to China by President. —— The California Supreme C Illinois, was appointed Minister to China by the President. — The California Supreme Court granted a respite for Durrant, who had been sentenced to die on the gallows to-day. — Official counts show the election of a Republican Assemblyman in Herkimer County and a Democrat in the Hd Orange District.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Magnus Larsen, the juror in the Thorn trial who fainted on Wednesday, was found to be suffering from appendicitis. day, was found to be suffering from appendicitis, and after an operation had been performed, it was decided to discharge the jury to-day and begin the trial over again. — The jury to select plans for the Academy of Design examined the six plans submitted; a decision will be reached probably on Monday, it was said. — The plan submitted by Carrere & Hastings was selected for the proposed building of the was selected for the proposed building of the New-York Public Library. — The convention of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was begun. — Henry A. Hurlbut died. —— Governor Pingree of Michigan delivered an address before the Nineteenth Century Club. —— Stocks were dull and lower.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain or snow; high northwesterly winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 46 degrees; average, 52% degrees.

The Republican party is all right. Let there be no mistake about that. The men who voted a year ago for McKinley and Sound Money and Protection have not changed their views or abandoned their positions. They are if anything more firmly attached than ever to the principles of the Republican party which they maintained in 1896 and made dominant in the State and Nation. Those principles were not at stake in the election just held. The real and vital question in that contest was one of internal policy; of domestic management; of leaders and leadership. And the verdict pronounced thereon by the voters was that the leaders were incompetent and their leadership was disastrous. That was all. No sophistry can disguise it, no special pleading or pettifogging conceal its character or change the issue. A majority of nearly two-thirds of the voters opposed to Tammany placed the seal of their positive disapproval upon the leaders and leadership that wantonly and recklessly divided the anti-Tammany forces and turned this great city over to the old gang of highwaymen. They felt it to be a duty they owed not only to good citizenship, but to their party as well.

And now the question arises whether the Republican party of this city can be reunited; whether the Republican voters who differed so widely and so positively upon questions of internal administration and management of the party machinery can be brought together to work harmoniously in future for the success of the party to which all belong and the maintenance of principles in which all believe. Is this possible? It ought to be. But upon what basis? Do the leaders upon whose wretched work the Republican voters passed judgment on November 2 suppose for a single instant that there is the remotest possibility that the party can be harmonized and reunited under the leadership which has been so signally rebuked and repudlated? Are Senator Platt and Mr. Quigg so blind in their judgment or so obstinate in their folly that they cannot see or will not admit that the first and essential prerequisite to harmony and union is a change in the leadership which has been condemned? There is not an intelligent voter in their entire following who does not know, and hardly one who will not say, that any project for reuniting the party under Platt and Quigg must be a failure from the start. It would be the grossest absurdity. Both Platt and Ouigg know this as well as or better than anybody else.

Well, what do these leaders, who pretend to have the welfare of the party so much at heart, propose to do? They have not hesitated to sacrifice the party to their own reckless ambition and greed of power. Can they make no sacrifice themselves? Do they think that intelligent voters, who have just recorded at the ballot-box their hostility to these two leaders and their utter detestation of the system they represent, are going to flock back into the organization which these two absolutely control just because the organization promises not to call them traitors any more, but to admit them on equal terms? Bosh! They know better. If they really want union and harmony let them step down and out and take themselves away. That would be an olive branch, indeed. And why shouldn't they do it? The history of politics furnishes no parallel for such utter and abject failures as

of justice, decency and propriety and who know enough to know that a party is made strong by winning supporters and not by driving them

away. But if they won't move? Ah, there's a question for the organization to settle. Perhaps the patriots who are running it would rather be defeated under such leaders than successful under

BLIND LEADING.

Last week's election, which resulted in the defeat of the Republican party in this State by more than 58,000 plurality, was no exception to the rule of party fortune under the leadership of Thomas C. Platt. On the contrary, it only repeated the lesson of his blind and inefficient management, taught by every contest in which he made the issues and named the candidates. He never yet won a victory for the Republican party. His successes have invariably been in the dexterity with which he appropriated to his own uses the party victories won by others, often in spite of him. A review of the elections in this State since he emerged from the eclipse which followed his first Senatorial escapade will reveal the Pyrrhic character of the leadership of this "organizer of victories." Mr. Platt disengaged himself from the Conk-

ling faction and came into line with his party in 1884. Then he began to build up his control of the party machine. In 1886 the Democrats elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals by 7,797 plurality. In 1887 Mr. Platt, as organization manager, nominated Grant for Secretary of State, and swelled the Democratic plurality to 17,077. In 1888 he let Hill beat Miller by 19,171, though the revolt against Cleveland's free-trade views gave Harrison the State by 14,000. Then he demanded a Cabinet office, and failing to get it made himself and his machine the bitter opponents of Harrison's Administration. Still in control of the machine in 1889, he let the Democrats carry the State for Rice by 20,527. In 1890 the parties united to elect a Judge of the Court of Appeals. The next contest was that in which Platt first came before the people as an issue, through the candidacy of Mr. Fassett, who was characterized by the opposition as "Platt's man." He was beaten by a plurality of 47,937, far the largest since the Cleveland-Folger fight. Having thus shown that his ability as a leader consisted in making progressively increasing Democratic majorities, this organizer of victories went to Minneapolis and made a fruitless attempt to prevent President Harrison's renomination by dragging the name of the dying Blaine into the campaign. A tidal wave for Cleveland swept the country. but even that wave did not bring the Demo crats as large a plurality in New-York as Platt had given them the year before.

So far, under Platt's leadership, the Republicans of New-York had met unfalling defeat. In 1893 Platt himself despaired, advised his per sonal friends to keep off the ticket, practically advertised for men who wanted empty honors threw a sop to independents by letting men like Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root make what he regarded as a hopeless run for the Constitutional Convention, and calmly waited to see them all buried together. He had absolutely no conception of the moral sentiment against Maynard, and when Election Day showed 101,064 plurality for Eartlett, and 24,484 for Palmer, he was so much surprised that at first he attributed the victory to a dispensation of Providence, but a few days later claimed it as the result of his own leadership and set to work to reap the fruits thereof. The next year he had even better luck. The people had a chance to settle their long account with Hill, and they did so by electing Morton. Mr. Platt did not organize that victory in any sense. His fusction consisted in manipulating a convention for his candidate in a year when the Democrats had no chance. Meanwhile the Constitutional Convention, which Mr. Platt did not select, had formulated a Constitution in which he took no interest. Though it was commonly believed that if he could carry the apportionment arti cles he would gladly see the rest defeated, the people ratified the amendments by 83,295 mafority. In the same year the independents of ticket, though for a long while he stood out against Strong almost as bitterly as he did succeeded in giving the city to Tammany in 1895. In the State Convention he was planning to adopt a shuffling policy, but the courage of Warner Miller forced a ringing declaration of party principles, and the State was carried by 90,000 plurality. The next spring Platt was in the field against McKinley, and tried to drive all Republicans who favored McKinley out of the party. He falled miserably, and the Republi cans carried the State by 267,469 for the man he had denounced as a "mortgaged candidate." Now he completes the record by swamping his State ticket under an adverse vote of 58,000 and his city ticket under one of over 130,000.

There is the record. Not once has Platt or ganized victory out of adverse elements. Not once has he foreseen the popular sentiment to Democracy so that from winning by 7,000 in 1886 it won by 47,000 in 1891. And when issues not of his making gave the Republicans plurallties which finally reached 267,000, in one short year he managed to throw all those votes away and nearly 60,000 more. It is a consistent record of incompetence.

CANADA'S HOME FOES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurler is unfortunate in some of the party foes he leaves behind him. It was to be hoped that in the presence of so important an undertaking as that in which the Prime Minister is now engaged at Washington the voice of faction would be hushed, at least sufficiently to cause him no embarrassment. Apparently, however, partisanship is in the minds of some stronger than patriotism. Or perhaps it is dislike of the United States that is stronger than regard for Canada's best interests. On no other ground than one of these does it seem possible to explain the utterances of Sir Charles Tupper at the so-called non-political banquet at Vancouver on Tuesday night. It is well known, of course, that Sir Charles is one of the bitterest anti-Americans in Canada, and one of the strongest opponents of the present Canadian Government. But it is a little surprising, and must be to judicious Canadians somewhat annoying, that he should have chosen this, of all times, for another of his unfounded diatribes against the United States.

At a time when the Prime Minister is trying to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity it is certainly most inopportune for a former Minister to revive the stale cry about "hostile tariffs" and "coercion." Nothing could be more maliciously designed to arouse ill-feeling and to make difficult the execution of the Government's beneficent scheme. Nothing could be more ungracious and unpatriotic than thus to wreak a personal spite to the detriment of the Government's foreign policy. And nothing could be more untrue than to characterize the American tariff as hostile or the American attitude toward Canada as an at- If the imports in October, 1896, were not merely tempt at coercion. The American tariff is de- \$50,000,000, as officially returned, but about signed to protect American interests, not to \$10,000,000 more in actual value, the apparent attack those of Canada. It is not aggressive, excess of exports was only about \$53,000,000 in but conservative. There is not an item in it that month. But under the present tariff spethat was framed for the purpose of injuring cific duties are applied more extensively than Canada or any other nation. This country does | by any previous enactment, and while it is not to these two men. Their plain duly to the party, not engage in tariff wars. It merely constructs be supposed that undervaluations have ceased,

must rest with the nation that thinks itself menaced.

But Canada does not think itself menaced. It may serve the purpose of some Canadian politicians to pretend so. Some find their best electioneering machinery in the manipulation of railroads and other public works. Some find it in a propagation of the idea that the United States is deliberately inimical to Cauada, and that loyalty to the Dominion and to the Empire requires hostility to this country and resistance to its "coercion." No doubt sim-Harly unworthy influences are at times potent in United States politics. But on neither side of the border are they to be reckoned representative of true national sentiment. The people do not believe such stuff. Serious statesmen do not. Even the politicians who make use of it do not themselves believe it. Usually it does little harm. It is merely "a good enough Morgan until after election." But when it is put forth at such a time as the present, to harass responsible Ministers in the conduct of important measures of foreign policy, no reprobation of it can be too strong. Sir Charles Tupper cannot hurt the United States with his railings. The harm, if any there be, will fall upon his own country. In his blind enmity to this country he is proving himself Canada's worst foe. But it is to be hoped and believed that in both countries his vaporings will be accounted at their true worth, or worthless ness. They should not be permitted to interfere to the least degree with the orderly progress of amicable negotiations between two great na-

AS TO RECIPROCITY.

What a lot of fun there has been over Reclprocity, to be sure! When, under the McKinley tariff of 1890, it was first formally enacted into the commercial policy of the United States, it was subjected to all manner of ridicule and abuse. As soon as the Free-Trade Democracy got into power again it abolished it and danced a wild fandango over what it deemed its eternal grave. When the principle was revived and re-enacted in the Dingley tariff there was a fresh outburst. Reciprocity, we were told, was the most idiotic and most offensive feature of the whole protective system. Indeed, Protection itself was to be condemned chiefly because it made Reciprocity possible. The system would not work, anyway. No foreign nation could be induced to enter into any such abomnable arrangement with us. And so forth.

Of course, all such remarks were emanations of omniscience. To doubt their absolute truth would be flat sacrilege. Yet to the contemporary observer there seems to be something wrong. The truth of these things does not appear to be getting vindicated at a particularly tumultuous pace. On the contrary, Reciprocity seems actually to be practicable. Various other nations are manifesting a lively desire for it. Even that imperial Athanasius that stands for Free Trade alone against the heretical world leans strongly toward this thing which the true Cobdenite must regard as the very abomination of desolation. Not only do Jamaica and the Bahamas turn longingly toward it, but Great Britain herself urges them to do so, and intercedes with the United States to grant it to them. "Bless you, my children," she says to her colonies. "I can do nothing to save you from impending ruin. My Free-Trade principles will not allow me to. But here is this perverse Protectionist country, the United States. It can help you, because it is a Protectionist country. Look unto it and be ye 'saved." And now, at last, Canada, where Liberals of genuine Cobdenic antecedents have just come into power, to sweep away the last vestiges of Protection and establish Free Trade in all its purity, Canada herself, in the person of her Liberal and Free-Trade Prime Minister, omes down to Washington to negotiate, if pos sible, a Reciprocity treaty!

It is all very confusing and very dishearten ing. Protection is, of course, both imbecile and intentions, and Reciprocity, being a distinctive and exclusive feature of it, must be the same, only a little more so. Yet the thing works, and actually wins the favor of those very British once delivered to the saints. They are doing their utmost to secure Reciprocity between British colonies and the United States, and are lamenting that Great Britain herself cannot enjoy the same privilege, because, under Free Trade, she has deprived herself of all power to command it. And all this in "the full noonday of the Cobdenic gospel"!

The statement of exports of the principal prod ucts for the month of October corresponds well with anticipations based upon trade reports. There is a large increase of over \$6,000,000 in breadstuff's compared with last year, and a derease of about \$5,000,000 in cotton, owing to the decline in price, while in oil, provisions and cattle a moderate decrease appears from the large exports of last year. Thus the aggregate value of the principal exports during the month was only about \$750,000 more than in October, 1896, when the aggregate of all domestic exports was nearly \$112,000,000, and much the largest then ever known in any month. The exports outside the principal products were in that month over \$34,000,000, which was also remark

ably large, and some decrease this year would

not be surprising; but the prospect is that the

total exports, foreign included, will exceed \$110,

HEAVY EXPORTS AND CHEERING BALANCES

On the face of things, it is evident that there will be found a heavy excess of exports over imports for the month, as there was last year when the excess was \$63,000,000. The imports at New-York, usually about two-thirds of the whole, were in four weeks of October about \$1,700,000 smaller than in the corresponding week last year, which would indicate a decrease of about \$2,500,000 in total imports, and would make the total imports not far from \$19,000,000. But as the imports of some articles such as sugar and wool, which come in largely at other ports-are unusually small this year, the decrease may be rather more than New-York returns indicate. The most important difference to be observed is that the official return of imports was far below their true value a year ago. The belief that undervaluations were fully 20 per cent of the value of imports, under a tariff which offered greater premiums for fraud than any other which has existed for thirty-six years, has not seemed unreasonable in view of many official estimates by commissioners of the revenue, appraisers and other experts that undervaluations averaged about 10 per cent under tariffs much less calculated to stimulate such

dence that undervaluations were greater than at any former time. The importance of this change in estimates of the balance of foreign trade and probable movements of gold is not commonly realized.

evasions of duty. The notorious fact that a

great change in the mode of doing business,

amounting almost to a revolution, occurred un-

der the late tariff in the multiplication of for-

eign agents here, through whom a great part of

the importing was done, strengthens the evi-

estimate of them, it may be said as an illustration that an average of 5 per cent under the present tariff would make the probable value of imports in October about \$51,500,000, against \$60,000,000 last year if undervaluations then averaged 20 per cent, so that the resulting excess of exports would be about \$8,500,000 larger than a year ago if the value of exports were the

Last year gold exports ceased with August, and through arrangements of bankers the accumulation of credits against Europe began which was not wholly cancelled until May. It was believed that the amount of exchange thus held over here, constituting a deferred claim against foreign bankers, was more than \$60,-000,000, and the course of trade and exchange corresponds with the estimate. The nominal excess of exports in the last four months of 1896 was \$214,000,000, but deducting 20 per cent of imports for undervaluations, it would be about \$172,000,000, and allowance for interest and dividends due abroad and expenditures of Americans in foreign countries might reduce it to \$122,000,000, against which the net imports of specie were about \$60,000,000, which would leave \$62,000,000 unpaid. This year the enormous increase of imports in April-July, inclusive, was nearly or quite balanced by the end of August, if exchange movements are trustworthy, so that the heavy excess of merchandise exports in September and October have not only brought in a large amount of gold, but have created a net credit of deferred exchange against Europe which already amounts to some millions. If the present state of trade continues, either imports of gold or accumulation of credits will before long reach an amount considerably exceeding the imports and deferred exchange last year.

It is announced that Colonel Jack Chinn, the famous horseman of Kentucky, will be a candidate for the next Congress. But, really, if there's anything in this world that Congress doesn't want any more of it's chin.

A Washington dispatch announces that Congressman Quigg has arrived at the capital with some new and interesting views on the currency question. He says, among other things, that he is opposed to the retirement of the greenback. But the retirement of the greenback is not just now half so burning a question as the retirement of Quigg.

The sudden eruption of Vesuvius is almost as impressive as the sudden quiescence of certain Republican bosses.

The future of intercollegiate football may depend to a considerable extent upon the way in which Yale and Harvard play their match to-morrow. A vicious game, resulting in many injuries, would greatly intensify the displeasure with which a large number of persons already regard the sport.

In rejecting a series of motions for a rollcall the President of the Austrian Reichsrath declared that it was his duty to maintain Parliament in a condition to perform its functions and not to treat the rules of procedure as though they were established for purposes of obstruction. Upon reading that announcement Speaker Reed may feel moved to send to the President of the Reichsrath the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

The London newspapers comment variously on our recent municipal election, the opinion being quite general that Platt played into Croker's hands and that the result is in some way favorable to Bryanism. They have got the relations of Platt and Croker down pretty fine, but there s really no boost to Bryanism in the result. The friends of good government were divided, while those who were "out for plunder," which s all that Tammany has ever stood for, were inited. Hence the calamitous issue, which had not so much free silver in it as there is in a crooked sixpence. For the division of the friends of good government and the result ensuing Platt bears the chief and Tracy the subordinate

The community can scarcely be expected to bare Mr. William F. Howe's profound grief over the "unprofessional" conduct of Mrs Nack's lawyer.

News comes from the Virginia Hot Springs that Croker on Wednesday led his party up to the top of an exceeding high mountain. It's queer what a fordness Democratic leaders have for the tops of exceeding high mountains. The leading Democrat of his time-founder of the party, in fact-was doing business-or trying to-on the top of an exceeding high mountain more than eighteen hundred years ago.

According to the latest German colonial budget, every dollar's worth of colonial trade costs Germany 75 cents, and every colonial settler costs the empire \$1,000 a year. At that rate a great colonial empire will be a costly

The president of the Republican County Committee can achieve an immense success at the dinner which is to be given in his honor next week by singing the jovial song:

Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold, And the mate of the Tracy brig, And a bo'sun tight and a midshipmite, And Lemuel Ely Quigg.

The Rev. Silas C. Swallow bears a curlous name for a Prohibition candidate, but he has olled 100,000 votes in Pennsylvania, against 20,000 for the Prohibition ticket last year. If he is the one swallow which does not make a t in the political fortunes of the Prohibitionists. None of its standard-bearers there have ever polled anything like so large a vote. Besides his prohibition ideas, he is for reform and righteousness in general. He wants all the thleves who nave stolen public money brought to justice, and calls for honest administration in municipal, borough, county and township affairs. Rev. Mr. Swallow is obviously a shrewd and penetrating politician, engrafting the wisdom of the children of this world upon the innocence of the children of light, among whom he naturally belongs, and he is more than likely to be heard from in future Pennsylvania campaigns.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Samuel Willard, of Chicago, an oldtime friend of the Abolitionist Lovejoy, to whose memory a monument has just been erected in Illinois, said in speaking of the death of his friend; "Lovejoy's body was carried along the main street to his home, and a man whose name I will not give, be-cause I wish it forever forgotten, said: 'If I only had a fie I would play the "Dead March" for him.' That was civil war."

The two sons of the King of Slam, who are naval students in England, will take their instructors with them when they return to Siam.

The Duke of Argyle has completed the fiftieth year of his dukedom. It was soon after his ac-cession that the Queen first made the acquaintance cession that the Queen first made the acquaintance of the Marquis of Lorne, her future son-in-law. The Marquis, then a little boy of two years old. was standing with his mother on the steps of inverary Castle when Her Majesty arrived. The Queen took the little Marquis up in her arms and kissed him, afterward introducing him to her own children, the six-year-old Prince of Wales and the youthful Princess Royal, by whom she was accompanied.

A monument to Shabbona, chief of the Pottawaternies and friend of the white ploneers of the Illinois River Valley, is to be erected in Evergreen Cemetery, Morris, Ill.

Bishop Ethelbert Talbot (Episcopal), who has just been elected Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, is forty-seven years old. He has been Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho ten years, and has brought the diocese up to a high standard of excellence, these two men. Their plain duty to the party, to tengage in tarinf wars. It merely constructs he supposed that undervaluations have ceased, to the country, is to step aside tariff defences. If it be "hostility" for a native way for leaders who have some sense tion to conserve and protect its own, the onus tively much smaller, Without attempting an senerous-hearted. In presence Sighop Tailot is

tall and commanding, and possessed of remarkable physical vigor. He was elected Bishop of Georgia several years ago, but declined, as the work in the West needed his attention. It was argued by his supporters at the convention that the diocese needed a strong, stalwart man to attend the many widely separated parishes. The late Bishop Rullson's death is believed to have been hastened by the overwork and exertions entailed incombine, and son's death is believed to have been hastened by the overwork and exertions entailed upon him, and this argument was used by delegates to the con-vention who deemed a division of the diocess ex-pedient. The action of the convention in fixing the salary of the Bishop at \$1.000 per year, \$2.000 less than Bishop Ruilson received, is believed to be a step toward a division of the diocese, and to show the trend in that direction.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An English paper tells of a clergyman who had two curates, with the older of whom he was at points. On being appointed to another living, he decided to take with him the younger curate, whom he liked, and when he came to preach his farewell sermon he chose as his text, "Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder

Impossible in His Case.—Hungry Higgins—I see the paper says we oughn't to never begin a journey before breakfast.

Weary Watkins—Does it have any advice for us blokes that has to make a journey to find the breakfast?—(Indianapolis Journa).

Lovemaking in the Western metropolis, according to "The Chicago News"

"I'm a plain, everyday business man" said Meritt. "and I am nothing if not practical. Miss Wisely, will you be my wife?"

I admire your frankness, Mr. Meritt," replied the fair object of his affections, "because I am inclined to be rather matter of fact myself,

Not Seth This Time.—"It is said that Boss Croker's son is an expert football player." "Of course he tackles low."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Harper's Bazar" says that in a certain girls college twenty red-haired undergraduates recently gave a "red-headed dinner." The red-haired damdresses, with red sashes, flowers and badges; the table decorations were red roses and red satin ribbons, with red candles and shades to match; the of a white horse. The soup was a puree of tomato; the fish, salmon, and the dishes all followed the color as far as possible. The affair was a great success, and the following morning, by permission of the faculty, the "red-heads" marched into the chapel in a body and sat in the front seats, and after prayers saluted the president and marched out again in solemn procession.

The Philosopher and the Scoffer.—'Tell me what you eat," said the sage, "and I can tell you what

you are."
"Rats!" shouted the scoffer.
"Ah! Chinese, beyond peradventure."—(Cincinnati

This is how two musical girls of Washington talked the other day, according to "The Star," of that city: 'I suppose classical music is all right in its place,

"I'm sure it is," replied Mamte "I don't care to listen to it myself, but sometimes

you have to play it in order to get a man to go

Stranger (in Arkansas)-So the poor fellow swo that he didn't steal the horse, and after you'd lynched him you found out he'd told the truth about it?

Storekeeper—Yes; and the Coroner was right smart puzzied for a spell what kind of a verdiet to bring in, but he innally called it "a case of stretching the truth" and let it go at that.—(Judge.

In speaking of his recent visit to England, Bishop Nelson, of Georgia, says: "I saw the naval review, which was really very fine. An Englishman said to me: 'What do you think of our navy?' 'Why, it is splendid,' I re-

Well, do you think we could do anything in case of war with the United States?"

'But there is not going to be any war.' I re-'Yes; but if there should be? Oh, you know, we could whip you."

'Well, I suppose you could.' I retoined. 'You know you did it in 1776, and then whipped us fearfully in 1812, so I suppose you could do it now. I did not hear anything more from him."

"I know," said the somewhat irresponsible friend, nat you don't believe in signs in the ordinary ise. But don't you sometimes find yourself in cumstances which cause presentiments of evil?"
Yes; every time some people ask me for a loan seel as if I were going to lose money."—(Washing-Star.

SIX PLANS TO CHOOSE FROM.

JURY APPOINTED BY THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN TO HAVE STILL ONE OR MORE A DECISION.

The jury appointed to consider the plans for the new building of the Academy of Design, to be erected at One-hundred-and-tenth-st, and Morningside Heights, met at the Academy in Twenty-third-st. yesterday afternoon. Besides the four members of the Academy, who constitute the jury, three practising architects, who had been asked to lend their assistance in reaching a decision, were present. They were R. S. Peabody of Boston, Charles F. McKim and John G. Howard. J. Car-Charles F. McKim and John G. Howard. J. Carroll Beckwith, Edwin H. Blashfield, William H. Hart and Frederick Dielman constitute the jury. Six plans have been submitted, which were seen by the jury for the first time yesterday. The session was a prolonged one, but no decision was reached.

The jury will meet again to-morrow. Mr. Beckwith, after the session, said that he did not expect that the successful design would be chosen until Monday. It was declared that the plans were nearly all of remarkable excellence, and that if any one of them is found to be practicable, as it stands a fine building for the Academy is assured.

ALUMNI OF ST. JOHN'S, ANNAPOLIS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REOPENING OF THE COLLEGE AFTER THE REVOLUTION APPRO-

PRIATELY CELEBRATED. The annual dinner of the New-York branch of the Alumni Association of St. John's College, of

Annapolis, Md., was held last evening, at the Arena. Among those present were James T. Woodward, president of the Hanover National Bank, of this city; Dr. Thomas Fell, president of the college; the Rev. Dr. A. B. Richardson, the Rev. Dr. A. L. Royce, the Rev. Dr. Charles Pickells, the Rev. F. J. Keech, the Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, Herbert Noble, Charles Brewer, T. Heart Randall, Nicholas Brewer, E. S. Hobbs, A. H. Honkins, M. T. Johnston, C. M. Gilpin, W. Kemp, L. C. Boehm, R. H. Williams and G. W.

Association, in proposing the toast of St. John's College, referred to the fact that the date of the dinner commemorated the 108th anniversary of the opening of the college under its post-revolutionary name. He went on to say that the influence of the college had "not only been to build up many of the State's great men in the past, but that the

of the State's great men in the past, but that the present leaders of the best political thought in the two National parties in Maryland-John S. Wirt, of Cecil, and General A. L. Wilmer, of Charles, were two old St. John's men."

Dr. Fell, in responding to the toast, gave a brief statement of the progress of the institution, and of the various efforts now being made to secure money for new buildings and the endowment fund. He also touched upon the success which had attended the development of athletics at the college, and the prospect that the football team had of carrying off this year the pennant of the Maryland Intercollegiate Football League, and closed by proposing the toast of "Maryland and Marylanders in New-York." which was responded to by James T. Woodward.

Other speeches were made by various alumnt,

Other speeches were made by various alumni.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Miss Camille D'Arville will appear at the Manhattan Theatre on November 22, in "Peg Woffington," the new operetta by Victor Herbert and Miss Lottle Collins, of "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay"

fame, has been engaged to appear with the company playing "A Night Session" and "The First Born." She will give a specialty between the two plays. She will begin in Philadelphia on Monday, and will afterward appear in New-York, at the Garden Theatre, after the engagement of Henry E.

Hans Breuer, Richard Fried, Joseph Staudigl and Frau Giselia Staudigl, Gerhard Stehman and Frau Stehman, of the Damrosch Opera Company, arrived here yesterday on the Lahn.

The season of the Carnegle Lyceum will be opened on Saturday evening. November 20, by a dramatic and musical entertainment, given under the auspices of the Cuban Clothing Society, for the benefit of the sufferers of the Cuban rehellion.

DESIGN OF CARRERE & HASTINGS FOR

IT BORE THE NUMBER II AMONG THOSE SUB-MITTED-RIGHT RESERVED TO MAKE ANY

CHANGES DEEMED ADVISABLE. The prize in the competition for plans of the proposed new library building of the New-York

Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, o be erected on the site of the Forty. second-st. Reservoir, has been awarded by the trustees to the firm of Carrere & Hastings, No. 41 Broadway. A summary of the report of the jury of award, which was given out for publication last night, follows herewith: The report is addressed to the Board of Trustees. By the plan of competition for the build-

ing it was provided that the designers of six plans should be selected in the manner designated, by an open preliminary competition; that such persons, and not more than six other persons or firms, to be named by the committee acting on behalf of the trustees, should be invited to take part in a second competition; that the designs so submitted should be judged by a jury of seven persons, consisting of three practising architects, to be chosen by the competitors themselves; three members of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Public Libray, to be named by the Board, and the director of the library. The members of the jury were to select designs, at least three in number, which they decided were the most meritorious and submit them to the trustees in the order of their merit. The jury met at the Astor Library on Novem-

ber 2, all the members being present. The secretary of the Board submitted twelve designs received by him, which had been numbered from one to twelve, in the order they had been received. Every design complied with the requirements as to the number and character of drawings submitted. The result of the jury's deliberations was the selection of Nos. 11, 5 and 8 named in the order given. The jury stated that design No. 11 "fulfilled in a high degree all the requirements called for by the terms of the competition and presented a consistent, skilful and artistic solution of the practical and structural conditions." It was, moreover, "direct and dignified in treatment, and would give the city of New-York an entirely satisfactory and practical working library, and at the same time a beautiful and monumental building." The jury said that it was distinctly the best of the designs submitted and of very ex-ceptional merit in every respect. Nos. 5 and 8 were both mentioned in the report with the comment of the jury.

The following names were signed to the report after a statement that it had been a matter of satisfaction to the jury that, acting inde-pendently and from different points of view, the members had been able, without a surrender of individual opinion, to reach a unanimous verdict: Walter Cook, Cass Gilbert, Edgar V. Seeler John L. Cadwalader, Alexander Maitland, G. L. Rives and J. S. Billings. At the time of presenting this report it was

at the time of presenting this report it was not known who were the designers of the three successful plans, but the envelopes were opened in the presence of the trustees at their meeting Wednesday, and it was found they were as follows: No 11, Carrere & Hastings; No 5, Howerd & Cauldwell; No. 8, McKim, Mead & White, The trustees, as stated, decided upon the plans of Carrere & Hastings, reserving the right, beof Carrere & Hastings, reserving the right, be-fore recommending the designers of any plans to the city authorities, to make such changes in the plans as may be deemed advisable, and it was therefore referred to the Executive Committee to report whether any, and if so what, changes were desirable in the selected plans. Until this report is made the design of Carrere & Hastings will not be made public, and under the terms of the competition none of the other plans can be exhibited without the consent of

the designers. A Tribune reporter called at the offices of the successful architects, but neither of them could be seen. Their representative said that while greatly pleased with their success in winning the prize, they could give out no sketches or de-scriptions because they had been requested not to do so by the library trustees. The designs, however, will be made public at an early day.

IN HONOR OF CHARLES DE KAY.

A RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN BY THE FENCER CLUB.

The Fencers' Club will give a reception in honor 37 West Twenty-second-st. Mr. De Kay has re cently returned from Berlin, where he was Consul-General under President Cleveland's Administra-

General under President Cleveland's Administra-tion. While in Berlin he organized and became president of the Berliner Fecht Klub. The Executive Committee of the Fencers' Club, consisting of Newbold Morris, A. V. G. Post, Tru-man Hemingway, J. Murray Mitchell, W. Scott O'Connor. L. Montgomery Roossvelt, Fitzhugh Townsends Charles Tatham and Schuyler Schleffe-lin, has charge of the arrangements for the recep-tion. Fencing bouts between members of the club will be given from F to 11 o'clock, and they will be followed by a supper.

TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO IMPROVE.

It is not even necessary to inquire whether the friendly advance of Canada has been inspired by the English Government or is in opposition to British desire. It is enough to recognize the fact that Canada is our closest neighbor; that the greatest mutual interests are involved; that honorable peace is the highest consideration and that reciprocal relations will promote the welfare of both.

From The Boston Advertiser.

But in spite of all efforts at avoiding embarrass-ment to our guests by evading and ignoring the fact, the fact will obtrude itself that the Dominion of Canada is not an independent nation, and there-fore is not in a position to negotiate or ratify treat-ies, nor to settle any kind of international disputes.

From The Boston Journal.

The present Canadian attitude is very much more mainly and creditable than that foolish petulance of a few weeks ago, which prompted Lord Salisbury's refusal to enter the Washington Sealing Conference. That conference has been held by the United States, Russia and Japan. It has proven highly harmonious and successful. It now looks as if Canada honestly regretted that it had not taken part in the proceedings.

A SENSIBLE MISSION.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

If the Premier and the President will go over the ground of what each country wants of the other it is most likely they will find no serious difficulty in coming to a satisfactory understanding. There is the seal fishery question, the question of laborers passing over the border, and of mining in the Klondike.

THE TAIL OF PLATT'S KITE.

From The Providence Journal.

Will the New-York Republicans consent to be the tail of the Platt kite any longer? Has he ever achieved a victory for them that they could not better have achieved for themselves?

PLATT IS TO BLAME From The Chicago Times-Herald.

It will be strange if the people do not some day take their revenge for this act of treachery on that traitor to good government, Thomas C. Platt, of New-York.

From The Binghamton Herald.

From The Binghamton Heraid.

The party of Abraham Lincoln has always prided itself on its loyalty to the interests of the people, and if it does not now punish Platt as he deserves, it will show that it is false to every one of the principles for which the party stood in its earlier days. Republicans have a patriotic duty to perform, and that duty is to rid themselves of the maa who, by his presence in party ranks, is responsible for Tammany victory in New-York. From The Utica Herald.

The Spanish Government is waiting Weyler's return to arraign him for disrespectful words spoken of it. Will it call him to account for his crimes against humanity? These are the most shocking of modern times. Heyond their mere statement words are inadequate to characterize them.

STARVATION IN CUBA.

From The Chicago Tribune.

In line with previous reports of Cuban suffering is the news that during October there were 500 deaths in Matanzas and an average of thirty deaths a day in the three towns of Santo Domingo, Villas and Banes, the united population of which was only five thousand. The persons who have died were not insurgents, it should be remembered. They were pacifices who took no part in the war. They were pacifices who took no part in the war. They perished, not in battle, but miserably, of starvaperished, not in battle, but miserably, of starvaperished and disease. If all these things were occurring in distant Armenia how indignant the American in distant Armenia how indignant the American in distant Armenia how indignant the American in the start of the control From The Chicago Tribune.